

PINEAPPLES AT A-Y. FAIR

"It is my opinion that now is the opportunity for the pineapple growers to prepare to make a display at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition at Seattle next year," said R. A. Jordan yesterday. Mr. Jordan has just returned from a tour of the Northwest and while at Seattle he went over the exposition grounds and learned much concerning the area allotted to Hawaii for its building.

He learned also that the Philippines and Hawaii acreage, which was originally a large area in which both countries were to be represented, has been rearranged and the whole tract there given over to Hawaii, the Philippines being given a new location.

"The pineapple industry of Hawaii is increasing so rapidly," said Mr. Jordan, "and the supply is overlapping the demand, that, in my opinion, if the pineapple companies form an association, they could not do better than to make a large exhibit at this exposition which would be one of Hawaii's best attractions. I believe that whatever the pineapple growers here do in the way of an exhibit for Seattle they will be amply repaid, for it will serve to properly bring the Hawaiian pine before the general American public."

"Of course, Seattle is particularly the center of the apple orchard industry, and the growers there intend to take advantage of the exposition to advertise this great product of the northwest. I notice that in the hotels and on the steamers the northwest apples are always on the tables, but Hawaiian pine or any other pine are seldom seen. The placing of the pineapple exhibit can be done at such a small cost that I hope advantage will be taken of the opportunity. It will show that we are not behind the times in producing a fruit which cannot be excelled."

Mr. Jordan brought the following write-up of the exposition from Seattle at the request of Lloyd McDowell of the exposition publicity department, to be published here for the information of the business community:

"The Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition is further advanced than was the St. Louis fair at a similar period of its existence. There is no question in my mind but that the 1909 fair will be completed on time and that it will open for a most successful exhibition."

—President Howard Elliott, in commenting on Seattle's great enterprise.

When the gates of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition are opened June 1, 1909, every building will stand completed, every exhibit will be in place, every street and walk will be paved and there will be no finishing touches to add the day the world is asked to inspect the greatest exhibition in the history of the West.

It was a little more than two years ago that the exposition enterprise was launched and today eight exhibition buildings are complete, five will be ready to receive exhibits within thirty days and ground has been broken and foundation work begun upon several more. The Cascades and Geyser basins, the central ornamental features of the big show, are ninety-seven per cent. completed. All exhibition streets and walks are graded, the sewer, water and lighting systems are in and more than five blocks of asphalt paving has been laid.

The magnificent palace to be erected by the United States government at the head of the Cascades will be ready to receive exhibits by March 1, as will the separate structures to house displays from Alaska, Hawaii and the Philippines. The exhibits from the various government departments at Washington are now packed for shipment to Seattle and commissioners are engaged in collecting exhibits in Alaska, the Hawaiian Islands and other Pacific possessions.

On the exposition grounds the agriculture and manufactures buildings are completed and the exhibit space in the two structures has about all been spoken for. In fact more than eighty-five per cent. of the total exhibit room in the various buildings has been disposed of by Henry E. Dosch, director of exhibits. All space in the machinery hall

was sold several weeks ago and the machinery annex, built to accommodate late comers, is now fully twenty per cent. completed.

The administration building, which stands near the main entrance, was the first exposition building to be completed. To the right of the administration building stands the fine arts palace, which is to be the permanent chemistry building for the University of Washington. Just across Puget Plaza from the fine arts building stands the auditorium which is fast nearing completion. These two magnificent fire proof structures together with the machinery hall will all be used by the university at the close of the exposition.

Oregon's home on the 1909 exposition grounds has already been accepted by Governor Chamberlain and members of the Oregon state commission and is ready to receive exhibits. The California state building, an example of California mission architecture, will be completed within thirty days and construction work on the Washington building is progressing rapidly.

The emergency hospital building and the exposition fire station are both complete and the mines and fisheries buildings will be ready for exhibits by January first. The foundation for the forestry building is ready and this structure, which is to be the largest log house ever built, will be rushed to completion. The music stand on Nome circle, near the group of state buildings, is about completed and the work of building the music pavilion, where concerts are to be given next year by the Ellery, Liberati, Innes and other musical organizations of national reputation, will commence at once.

One of the most notable gatherings so far on the exposition grounds was two weeks ago, when members of the Arctic Brotherhood gathered about the foundation of their building and with appropriate exercises the first log was hauled in place by a team of malamute dogs, assisted by the officers of the grand camp. The Arctic Brotherhood is the first fraternal organization to commence the erection of a building on the 1909 exhibition grounds and at the close of the exposition the structure will be left standing and will be used as a museum of natural history.

The exposition management has just authorized the building of the foreign building to house exhibits from European countries. In this structure will be comprehensive displays from Germany, England, France, Belgium, Italy, Persia, Syria, San Marino, Netherlands, India, Holland, Turkey, Greece, and other countries. The foreign building will contain 60,000 feet of exhibit space and will cost when completed about \$85,000. The Japanese will build an exhibit palace close to the foreign building. This building will contain a complete line of manufactured articles from every part of the Japanese Empire.

There is considerable activity throughout the State looking to the erection of county buildings on the exposition grounds. Spokane County will erect a \$10,000 structure, Chehalis County plans to spend about \$15,000 on its building, and Walla Walla County will erect a magnificent structure. King County's building will be an imposing structure, and Pierce County plans to spend about \$50,000 in erecting a building.

There is every indication that a large number of States throughout the Union will have buildings on the 1909 exposition grounds. The Oregon building is complete, the California building 85 per cent., and the Washington building 35 per cent. complete. Missouri will shortly commence the erection of a State building, and a New York State structure is assured. Texas will erect a building, and other States are expected to make appropriations in January when the various legislatures will be in session.

The Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition will be complete sixty days before the day set for the opening, and will thus enjoy the distinction of being the first international exposition finished in every detail by the opening date. While five months remain in which to build the exposition, the grounds are in excellent shape, and there have been nearly 30,000 paid admissions since September 1. A large section of the green lawns have already been laid out and a number of the winding paths are completed. There are more than 1,000,000 plants in the greenhouses ready for transplanting, and the mild climate of Puget Sound makes it possible to set out the more hardy of these plants during the winter months.

The grading of the streets of the Pay Street is completed and several of the attractions have already broken ground. Among the big shows will be the streets of Cairo, the Chinese village and the Japanese concession, besides the scenic railway and other amusements which have never been seen at previous expositions.

During the exposition period there will be balloon and airship races and aeroplanes will be made by the United States government and aeroplanes from every part of the country. These demonstrations will be held on the exposition grounds. The exposition will build a motor boat pavilion on Lake Washington, where there will be housed the first complete exhibit of power craft ever made at an international exposition. There will be races between fast motor boats on the lakes as well as on Puget Sound, when the boats will race between Seattle and British Columbia ports.

The United States government is to build a life-saving station on Lake Union, where there will be practical demonstrations of all known equipment for saving life. Daily exhibition drills will be given. From one of the naval stations on the Atlantic Coast will be shipped a submarine boat for exhibition purposes. The Pacific squadron will be in the harbor for the opening of the exposition and will be on the Sound a second time before the close of the fair. The Japanese government will send two big war vessels to Seattle while the exposition is in progress.

The annual meet of the Amateur Athletic Union is assured for Seattle next year. The exposition management will build an athletic stadium, where all sporting events will take place. Contestants from the recent Olympic games will be in Seattle, and the annual games of the Y. M. C. A. will be held on the grounds, besides intercollegiate contests, football and basketball games. During the exposition period a large number of military and semimilitary bodies will be encamped on the grounds and their daily parades and drills will be one of the big features. Special events of this character will take place

ORGANIZATION IS NECESSARY THING

"I am working solely for the reorganization of the Republican party in this county," said Representative-elect E. A. Douthitt, yesterday, "and I have no idea of coercing any of the elected officials of the county nor of attempting to dictate to them. We are not making any demands for a recognized right to dictate appointments, either, in spite of what construction may have been put on my words."

"Everybody knows there has to be organization in a political party, just as there must be organization in any going concern. As soon as the organization ceases and those at the head are not able to pick up the loose ends without delay, right there the party ceases to be a force and a corporation begins to go to pieces. The reason the Democrats won as much as they did in the last election, in the face of a majority of Republican voters in the county, was because they had a good organization, an organization which their victories in November has strengthened. If their organization is maintained and ours is allowed to go to pieces, at the next election we will be swept from the boards. Then what will be the consequences to this Territory, whose continued welfare surely depends on the maintenance of Republican principles?"

"The Republican county committee does not want to appoint the county officers but it is certainly just that all appointees should be endorsed by us. I should think that the elected officials would welcome the necessity of having a list of endorsed men to select from, because in the horde that bother them for jobs they certainly have enough trouble. When an applicant can be referred to the committee it takes a part of the responsibility off the shoulders of the officials without in any way lessening their right of choice. Naturally all applications should be made to the one who has the appointing power, but that official should refer the applicants to us before choosing him."

DISCUSSED CAMP PROHIBITION MEASURE

The special committee appointed at the recent meeting of the Central Improvement Club to draft a bill for submission to the Legislature with the object of meeting the objections raised concerning the building of tenement camps in the residential districts, had a meeting in the Attorney-General's office on Tuesday night, at which the particulars of the proposed measure were talked over. At the conference were C. W. Ashford, Judge Weaver, Professor Gilmore, Deputy Attorney-General Whitney, T. F. Lansing and Supervisor-elect Logan.

The bill as proposed is one to empower the Board of Supervisors to legislate against the nuisance, in addition to which was talked over a proposed ordinance for the Supervisors to consider when the necessary powers had been conferred on them. It was decided also to recommend to the Supervisors the passage of an ordinance drafted by A. G. M. Robertson, which goes further than the ordinance now being tested in the courts, and forbids the occupancy of the tenement houses already erected within 500 feet of a schoolhouse.

No Opium in Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

There is not a particle of opium or other narcotic in Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and never has been since it was first offered to the public. It is as safe a medicine for a child as for an adult. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

The recent sale of \$350,000 worth of exposition bonds has removed the last obstacle to the success of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, and with sufficient funds in the treasury to complete the undertaking in every detail the opening of the exposition June 1, 1909, a finished product is assured. Stage of completion of buildings and grounds of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition November 15, 1908:

Ground Work.	Per cent.
Grading	98
Sewers	100
Water system	100
Light conduits	100
Telephone	100
Gas	92
Rainier avenue subway	40
Subway near Pay Street	30
Buildings.	
Agriculture	100
Manufactures	100
Oregon State building	100
Administration	100
Machinery hall	100
Emergency hospital	100
Fire station	100
Power station	100
Auditorium	100
Fine arts	92
Mines	87
Fisheries	87
California building	85
Washington building	85
Arctic Brotherhood	80
Forestry	80
Machinery annex	80
Nome Circle music stand	85
Ornamental Features.	
Cascades	97
Geyser basin	97

STORIES FROM THE TAX LIST

Treasurer Campbell has just had compiled some very complete and very useful figures regarding tax amendments and collections for the years 1906 and 1907. These have been bound in permanent form, and are convenient for reference and comparison, and are important as indicating the energy with which the work of collection is carried on in the several divisions and districts.

For the entire Territory there were assessed in 1906 property and personal taxes to the amount of \$1,575,939.03; adding to this the penalties, interest and costs accrued up to December 31, 1906, the total possible amount collectible to that date of that year's taxes was \$1,592,282.85. Of this there was collected up to that date \$1,514,943.39, leaving \$78,239.46 unpaid at the end of the year. Of this \$6,159.60 was undetermined on appeal, leaving \$72,079.86 the total amount delinquent. But during the year there was collected of unpaid taxes of former years \$60,557.47, making total collections for the year of \$1,574,600.86, or within \$1,338.17 of the total amount assessed for the year.

For the year 1907 the total amount of property and personal taxes assessed was slightly less than for 1906, being \$1,554,415.37; adding to this the penalties, interest and costs accruing up to December 31, 1907, the total possible amount collectible to that date of that year's taxes was \$1,566,055.98. Of this there was collected up to that date \$1,506,295.41, leaving unpaid at the end of the year \$59,760.57. Of this \$7,543.78 was undetermined on appeal, leaving \$52,216.79 the total amount delinquent. But during the year there was collected of unpaid taxes of former years \$52,523.37; making the total collections for the year \$1,558,818.78, or \$4,403.41 more than the total assessed taxes for the year.

The grand total of all taxes collected during the year 1906 in the Territory was \$1,721,356.68; in 1907 it was \$1,786,545.79.

The taxes for 1907 other than income tax were distributed among the several counties as follows: Oahu, \$769,714.65; Maui and Kalawao, \$261,485.44; Hawaii, \$335,755.09; Kauai, \$187,460.19.

The taxes other than income on this island are distributed among the several districts as follows: Honolulu, \$466,421.48; Ewa, \$188,185.10; Waianae, \$10,165.50; Waiolu, \$66,314.20; Koolauloa, \$20,134.94; Koolapo, \$18,493.43.

In Honolulu the distribution of some of the taxes among nationalities is as follows:

	Personal Property.	Real Property.	Americans and Europeans.
Poll Tax.	\$270.00	\$15,819.00	\$15,819.00
Dog Tax.	\$740.40	—	—
Property.	4,385.00	69,710.87	69,710.87
—	347.70	2,996.45	2,996.45
—	1,165.00	13,007.40	13,007.40
—	415.50	6,461.90	6,461.90
—	437.40	3,337.30	3,337.30
—	19.80	116,576.90	116,576.90
—	—	60,065.10	60,065.10
—	—	\$294,105.07	\$294,105.07
—	—	\$1,493,430.01	\$1,493,430.01

Some interesting relations between poll and other taxes are shown by these figures. In the whole Territory the poll tax amounts to 15.3 per cent. of all taxes other than income tax. In the County of Oahu the poll tax is just under 12 per cent. In Honolulu it is 8 per cent. In Ewa it is 16.13 per cent. In Koolauloa it is 24 per cent. In Koolapo it is 23 per cent.

In Maui the poll tax is about 24 per cent. of the whole. In Hawaii it is a little less than 21 per cent. In Kauai it is 20 per cent.

The income tax figures for the year 1906 are: Gross income, \$43,014,878.34; deductions, \$34,664,198.30; exemptions, \$1,519,741.25; leaving net income, \$6,839,979.20, on which the 2 per cent. tax was \$1,367,995.84, which with penalties and interest accruing up to December 31, 1906, amounted to \$1,382,402.70. Of this amount, \$135,519.33 was collected during the calendar year, leaving \$229,937.37 unpaid at the end of the year, of which \$588.20 was undetermined on appeal, leaving \$230,125.57 delinquent.

The income tax figures for 1907 are: Gross income, \$80,023,733.97; deductions, \$64,781,281.84; exemptions, \$2,931,863; net income, \$12,865,516.07, on which the 2 per cent. tax is \$257,297.81, which, with penalties, interest and costs up to December 31, 1907, amounted to \$258,368.29. Of this amount, \$224,916.48 was collected during 1907, leaving \$33,451.81 unpaid, of which \$25,234.06 was undetermined on appeal, leaving \$8,217.75 delinquent. During the year 1907 there was collected of income tax of previous years \$2810.53, making the total collections for the

year 1907, \$227,727.01. Of the income tax in 1907, Honolulu was assessed \$205,665.58; Ewa, \$1686.14; Waianae, \$191.29; Waiolu, \$362.85; Koolauloa, \$161.85; and Koolapo, \$165.56, making a total for Oahu of \$208,233.28. Maui was assessed \$29,886.73 of income tax. Hawaii was assessed \$11,603.67. Kauai was assessed \$7574.13.

In the whole Territory the only districts not paying any income tax are Molokai and Lanai. Niihau was assessed \$197.05 of income tax; and Niihau, Lihue, Kawaihau and Hanalei enjoy the distinction of being the districts that paid their income tax in 1907 without a dollar of delinquency. In the whole county of Kauai there was only \$101.91 of income tax delinquent that year.

Around the Police Station

It is said that Chief of Detectives Kalakela may be retained under the Jarrett administration at the police station as the head of the detective bureau. This bureau may be directed by a captain in future, instead of by a chief, to have equal authority only with the captain of the foot police.

During the absence of District Magistrate Andrade, a peculiar situation has arisen with Second District Magistrate Long on the bench. Mr. Long is disqualified to act in liquor cases, owing to his position as commissioner on the Board of License Commissioners. The point was raised yesterday morning in the case of Okabe, charged with selling liquor without a license. Attorney Peters, for the defendant, objected to Judge Long sitting in the case, to which the magistrate replied that whether or not the point was well taken, he had no desire to hear liquor cases.

In another case, that of Ed Kahale, charged with the larceny of a watch, an interesting point was raised by the same attorney. Kahale was convicted some time ago and sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment for the larceny of a revolver. In the present case, the charge was larceny of a watch. Both articles are alleged to have been taken from the same place at the same time. The attorney contended that there could be but one offense charged, while Mr. Milverton, for the prosecution, contended with equal vigor that each article stolen constituted a separate offense. Judge Long cut the Gordian knot by requesting the attorneys to submit authorities, and the case was continued.

A bond of \$100 was exacted from one Aana, a Celestial, who started out to revenge himself on some one in Waipahu. Judge Long, after hearing the evidence of several witnesses, declared that Aana must put up a bond for good behavior. Aana, it appears, is jealous of some of his relatives who have acquired more worldly goods than he. Armed with a couple of butcher knives, he started in search of his brother-in-law, Akai, last Friday, swearing to carve him up. His threats were heard by Mrs. David and others, and were reported to the authorities. He was brought to town by Detective Lake.

WILL REARREST THE TRIO OF GAMBLERS

County Attorney Cathcart yesterday gave directions to Chief of Detectives Kalakela to rearrest the three Chinese gamblers whose cases were not pressed in police court on Monday morning. The men were charged with maintaining a gambling house, the arrests growing out of the famous raid in Maunakea street recently by Joe Leal, when twenty-seven Chinese were arrested for playing paikau.

When the cases were called in court Monday after a short discussion between Prosecutor Milverton and C. F. Chillingworth, counsel for the defendants, a nolle prosequi was entered by the former against all the defendants. The police were rather annoyed at this summary dismissal of the cases, and Sheriff Isaacs expressed himself as considerably surprised at the action taken by Mr. Milverton. When the cases were called Chief of Detectives Kalakela was absent from the court room momentarily. No one was sent for him to come into court and when he did arrive he found the cases disposed of.

There is likely to be some sensational evidence presented, and it may be the means of determining whether or not the allegations of some of the gamblers, that police protection has been afforded this particular game are true.

Divorces Granted.

Judge De Bolt yesterday granted a divorce to Eva Kalau from Joe Kalau on the ground of adultery, and to Kozqaburo Kojima from Sada Kojima on the ground of desertion. The custody of the four children are awarded to the father, the libellant.

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A TRIBUTE OF SORROW

The following resolutions have been adopted by the Hawaiian Board:

The members of the Board of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association have heard with deep sorrow of the death of their beloved co-laborer, Rev. Hiram Bingham, D. D., who passed away in Baltimore on October 25.

In the decease of Dr. Bingham we recognize the departure of one who has filled a large place in the missionary world and who has accomplished an unusual and remarkable work for humanity.

Dr. Bingham was the son of Rev. Hiram and Mrs. Sybil Bingham of the first company of missionaries sent from Boston to these islands, who landed on these shores in 1820. Born in 1831, at the age of ten years, he went to the States with his parents upon their return to their fatherland in 1841.

Having completed his collegiate and theological course and enlisted in the service of the American Board he returned to his native lands in the first Morning Star, under appointment as a missionary to Micronesia. The missionary vessel on November 19, 1857, landed Mr. Bingham, with his devoted wife, Mrs. Clarissa Brewster Bingham upon Apia, one of the Gilbert Islands, in the center of the chain of islands containing a population of 30,000 people, and constituting it may be said, the most difficult missionary field in the world. We can but touch upon some of the difficulties of the work and briefly allude to a few of the very severe trials of a life of years upon those sand islands. The lack of government and of harmony among the people, and consequent bloody wars; the gross ignorance and nakedness of those whom they sought to teach; the lack of any of the productions of the soil known to civilized man as useful for food, the uncertainty and infrequency of communication with the islands and continents all removed by hundreds, and some of them by thousands of leagues of old ocean; these all, and each, constituted barriers stupendous and appalling to any but the most heroic heart, fortified by immovable faith in a present God, and in the power of the Gospel Salvation they were sent to proclaim.

Faith may remove mountains, but nerves, muscles and vitality have their limits. With the passage of years of incessant labors and patient endurance of adversities, health failed, and these model missionaries came to our balmy Hawaii, to prolong the remaining lease of life, and here to continue their invaluable literary labors for their dearly beloved Gilbertese people.

In 1857 when Dr. and Mrs. Bingham landed in their island field the language was unwritten, letters were unknown, and the power to communicate thought by means of written characters had not been conceived. At the end of fifty-one years, we find the entire Bible translated and in the hands of the people, with hymn books, arithmetics, geographies, a Bible dictionary with illustrations, a book of Bible stories and a commentary on Matthew, and besides these a dictionary of the language. There is also a commentary upon the four gospels and the Acts of the apostles now in print, but which has not yet reached the field. All these works are the result of the diligence of Dr. Bingham and his wife, while both during the latter twenty-five years of their lives were in very poor health.

The history of modern missions, so far as we know, furnishes no parallel to the case of Dr. Bingham, who reduced the language of a savage people to writing, translated the whole Bible, and furnished in measurable degree text books and a literature for a whole people. Truly Dr. Bingham and his wife, who laid down her burdens five years ago, were bright examples of faith, industry and devotion.

It remains to speak of Dr. Bingham as a leader and guide to the more than forty native Hawaiian ministers who, during the past fifty-five years, have gone from Hawaii as missionaries to the Marquesas and Micronesian islands. The first Hawaiian missionaries to Marquesas and Micronesia reached their fields four and five years before Dr. Bingham entered upon his mission. But all who have gone to either the Marshall or Gilbert Islands have been aided and upheld by the guidance and example of Dr. Bingham. Nineteen men who were missionaries upon those two groups have either died in the field, or have returned to their native land and here been laid to rest. Seven are still in gospel work as most valued pastors in our island churches in Hawaii. The reflex influence for good, of Dr. Bingham's example upon the Christian life of today, in the churches of Hawaii is incalculable.

Resolved, That we render thanks to God for the record of his life; and that we present to his sister, still with us, and to his son and other relatives in the fatherland, our sincere sympathy for the loss from sight of him who has been so bright a light and so loving a friend to them, and to us all these many years.

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"I was for many years a sufferer from boils and other eruptions of a like nature, caused by the impoverished state of my blood. My appetite was poor and my system a good deal run down. Knowing the value of

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by observation of the good it had done to others, I began taking it. My appetite improved almost from the first dose; then my general health improved, and now it is excellent. I feel a hundred per cent. stronger, and I attribute this result to Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which I recommend with all confidence as the best blood medicine ever devised."

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